The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XIII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876. NO. 17.

The McKean County Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS—$2.00 PER YEAR,
$1.50 if Paid in Advance.

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BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Attended to in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Elk, Warren and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

RACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Smethport Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. RACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give close attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
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S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. N. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information promptly, to any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 30, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
LOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block.
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
O. W. SARTWELL. E. R. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
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JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. R. SURRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, CLERK, (late Proprietor of the Olean House.)
OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, PROPRIETOR,
Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

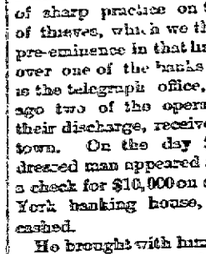
SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it as cheaply as the old way for the same and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL BAUER

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for cases of Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill.
For Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SWINDLING A BANK.

Three Telegraph Operators Play a Game for $10,000 and Make a Success of It.

A gentleman who has just returned from a business trip related an instance of sharp practice on the part of a trio of thieves, which we think is entitled to pre-eminence in that line. Immediately over one of the banks in Dallas, Texas, is the telegraph office, and a few days ago two of the operators applied for their discharge, received it and left the town. On the day following a well dressed man appeared at the bank with a check for $10,000 on a well known New York banking house, and desired it cashed.

He brought with him numerous letters of recommendation from parties with whom the bank had business transactions, and, so far as surface indications went, everything was all right. But ten thousand dollars was a considerable sum to pay out, even on the very best documents of recommendation, and the bank officers hesitated, wavered and finally declined to cash the check. But the stranger was importunate.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I came to Texas to invest this money in cotton. It is very necessary that this check should be cashed or I will be greatly inconvenienced. Suppose you telegraph to New York to the banking house? Ask them about me; I will pay all expenses."

Nothing could be more plausible than this; nothing sound more honest. So a dispatch was sent, asking about the stranger and the check, and in a short time came the answer to the effect that it was all right, and the Dallas bank would confer a favor on the New York firm by accommodating their cotton speculating friend and cashing the check. Still the bank officials were not satisfied, and the dispatch to New York was duplicated. Again the answer was of a similar tenor, only probably a little more emphasis was added to it. This was satisfactory and the check was duly cashed.

It seems to be the practice of operators to go over their day's work at night briefly by asking the different points to which dispatches have been sent, whether they have been received or not. On inquiring of the New York operator whether dispatches Nos. 13 and 14 had been received, a negative answer was returned. No such dispatches had come to hand, and consequently no answers could have been sent. It was evident that the bank had been swindled, but how? That was the mystery. The dispatches had been regularly received; they had come from somewhere, but where from could not be known. The cotton speculator had disappeared with his funds, and the bank officials were at their wits' ends.

In a day or two the mystery was solved. The two telegraphic operators, referred to above, had gone a few miles out of Dallas, taken possession of an old shanty by the roadside, attached a battery to the wires, and taken off the dispatches intended for New York. They had then sent pre-arranged answers. The three were confederates, and the operator knew about the time the bogus speculator would enter the bank, and when to attach their instruments. It was an adroit scheme and successfully carried out. The bank has no clew to the swindlers, but has learned a valuable lesson and paid a high price for tuition.

One Year Ago.

"One year ago!
Oh, baby head, I held so close against my mother-breast!
Oh, tiny dimpled hands, in mine so often closely pressed!
Oh, little cooing, crooning voice, so angel-sweet to me!
All these were mine, all these were mine, and I was rich in thee.

"One year ago!
From dawn, unfolding like the rose, till evening's gold and grey
I watched the petals of thy life unfolding day by day;
My heart beats throbbed with fears, and still I prayed: 'Asleep, awake,
God bless this house, God bless this home, for darling baby's sake!'

"One year ago!
The messenger came slowly in; I saw him at the door.
I could not give thee up, my child. Had Heaven such need of more
White cherubs in its shining throng, a mother's heart must break,
And all her life be veiled in deeps of gloom for baby's sake?

"One year ago!
Ah, loathsome frost! ah, winter snow, that kissed, pure and cold,
Upon the little mound that keeps my treasure in its hold!
I place my wreathes flowers above my flower that could not ope,
The symbols of a patient trust, the thoughts of deathless hope."

One year ago!
Lo! as the weary mother knelt, there came across the snow
The faint sweet sound of ringing bells. A nation's heart aglow
With joy for freedom's hundredth year made music wide and far;
The chorals of the noon sent back to greet the morning star.

One year ago!
No melody on earth can cheer the sadness of her life,
But steals a tender, soothing touch upon the waves of strife:
A presence fairer than her dreams broods o'er her like a dove,
And hovers o'er the desolate a form of wondrous love.

One year ago!
Oh, baby voice, that charmed her once, come gentle shimmer near!
Oh, little hands, in softest grace your benediction lend!
And though she knew not whence the calm, 'twill be her little one
Shall help her clasp the cross and say: "Dear Christ, Thy will be done."

SAVED BY A PIPE.

An Innocent Man Saved From the Gallows by Almost a Miracle

In 1853 there resided on the outskirts of Northampton, England, an old gentleman named Shaw. Three years before he came thither from London and purchased the property on which he lived. It was an old farm known as the Moat, and the dwelling at the time of the purchase was much dilapidated. Shaw put masons and carpenters to work and soon rendered the place comfortably habitable. It was a long two story building, standing in a field three hundred yards from the turnpike. Mr. Shaw brought with him an old man servant and a middle aged Irish woman, who acted as housekeeper, cook, and general servant.

Shaw lived in a very niggardly way, although it was reported that he was wealthy. This rumor gained confirmation from the fact that he put out several large sums of money on mortgage. Those who had been to the Moat on business had also seen the old man seated at his desk with piles of money beside him, and had likewise witnessed the care with which he deposited his hoards in a strong box which was alongside the desk. In the room, which he used as an office and a parlor, there was a large bedstead, and the old man slept there every night, assigning as a reason that he was rheumatic and found it painful to climb the stairs.

There was this peculiarity about him, which soon began to be spoken of. Although he was soon discovered to be miserly and very mean in his manner of living, he was, nevertheless, never known to send a beggar away from his door without relief, and to women and children asking for aid he was always particularly generous and even tender in his treatment. On the night of December 17, 1853, there came a miserable half starved wretch to his door, imploring assistance. Although it was late, and the old man had closed his house, he directed the beggar to be taken in and warmed and fed. The man was almost helpless from cold and fatigue, and when he had eaten and drank he fell asleep in the large old chair before the fire. He slept so soundly that they were unable to arouse him, and Shaw directed them to spread a bed on the coal bank at the far end of the kitchen, and lift the sleeper upon it. This was done, and the housekeeper wrapped him warmly. Soon afterward the household retired to bed.

Next morning when the housekeeper went into the kitchen she found the tramp gone. The kitchen window was unfastened and slightly opened, and Mrs. Durfy, the housekeeper, felt sure that the man had decamped with something valuable. A second thought, however, reassured her, for she knew there was nothing around worth taking; and, moreover, everything, to the bread in the cupboard, was just as she had left it the evening before.

Mrs. Durfy prepared the breakfast and by that time it was eight o'clock. Read, the man servant, had milked the cow and tended the old horse, and was eating his bread and milk over the kitchen fire. Mrs. Durfy went as usual to call her master to breakfast, but the knock at the door met with no response. She then tried the handle and found the door fast. Then she passed out the front door and found the shutters still closed. Examination showed that one of them was unfastened and that the window was open. The housekeeper went and roused the servant and the two managed to make an entry into the room. The old man Shaw was found dead in his bed. The bed was in great disorder and the dead man's throat and face were greatly discolored and swollen. The desk in the corner was open and the trunk lid was raised. On looking inside everything was found in disorder and the thought at once seized the two domestics that the old man had been murdered and robbed.

Who else could the murderer and thief be but the beggar whom they had harbored the night before?

Information was given to the police and officers were put on the track of the tramp. It was found that he had taken the early morning train at Northampton for London, and a description of him was telegraphed along the line. He was arrested and before night returned to Northampton. He wore at the time of his capture a cap, overcoat and gloves belonging to Shaw, and had in his possession one five pound note and change, which, adding his fare, amounted to five pounds more. On the back of the note were the initials of Shaw, and there was procured from the railway clerk another five pound note, which he remembered was given him by the tramp, and it was also indorsed with Shaw's initials.

To the minds of the authorities the thing was sufficiently clear. He had not been so helpless as he pretended to be, but had observed everything around him. The slumber had been assumed, and in the night he had arisen, quitted the house by a window and then displaced a shutter and entered Shaw's room. The old man always kept a light burning and the tramp had had little difficulty in carrying out his purpose. First he had strangled Shaw and then searched under his pillow as the most likely place to find the key of his valuables. Then he had helped himself and escaped.

It was true that only ten pounds were on him, but then he might have cast the other away, or he might have had an accomplice. In fact, the whole thing might have been planned, and the tramp might be only one of a gang engaged in the nefarious business. At all events there was sufficient evidence to hang the tramp; that was enough for justice.

The tramp, however, had his story to tell. He gave his name as William Oram, and said that he had been working as a weaver in Nottingham up to within two weeks of his visit to Shaw's house. Work became slack, in consequence of which he was discharged, and he was tramping his way home to London, where he had a brother well-to-do in the liquor business. After sleeping some time on the coal bunk, he said, he awoke, and feeling chill, arose and moved toward the fire. He stumbled over a chair and fell heavily against the thin partition which separated the parlor from the kitchen. Shaw was aroused from sleep, and presently Oram heard him stirring about. He heard the door unlocked, and Shaw came into the kitchen. By this time Oram had squatted down by the fire, and Shaw asked him what he was after. He explained matters, and Shaw then said:

"Well, it's morning and a bright moonlight, and if you've had your rest you may as well travel on. What's your name?"

The tramp told him, whereupon Shaw said:

"That was my wife's name before I married her. Where did you come from?"

The tramp said his father came from Downing, in Kent, and Shaw exclaimed:

"Why, my wife had an uncle there."

Further conversation followed, and it appeared pretty clear that the tramp's father was none other than Shaw's dead wife's brother.

Shaw gave the man the old overcoat, hat and gloves, and two five pound notes, bidding him write when he reached London and let him know how he fared. Then finding the key removed from the back door, Shaw lifted the kitchen window and said:

"There, jump through, and turn to your left. Then you can't miss your road."

This was considered altogether too improbable; nevertheless, inquiry showed that Shaw's wife's maiden name was Oram, that the tramp had worked in Nottingham and that his brother kept an inn on the Waterloo road, London. But what could be the object in Shaw's sending the man off in the middle of the night, and after he had discovered, too, that he was a relative!

The accused man's brother employed counsel, and every effort was used to establish his innocence. Among other things, a reward was offered for any Bank of England notes bearing Shaw's initials on the back, as it was ascertained that it was his custom so to mark all notes that came into his possession. But the person in whose keeping the plunder was had himself discovered the tell-tale initials, and was too cautious to put them into circulation, where they would be likely to be detected, or, what is more probable, had carefully altered the letters, for none of them were ever found. But light was to be shed on the crime from another direction. An ex-[illegible] London detective was employed by the prisoner's counsel to investigate the matter, and his first inquiries were as to whether any suspicious persons had been seen around the neighborhood previous to the murder. A tollkeeper between the town and the Moat farm deposed that at about eight o'clock the same evening two men passed in a dog cart, but he could give no description of them, as it was dark at the time. These men, however, had not passed the next toll gate, which was five miles distant, until four o'clock in the morning, and, though the most diligent inquiry was made, their whereabouts from eight o'clock to four could not be ascertained. The dog cart, it was found, was hired in Northampton, and returned by a youth the next day. After much patient search this lad was found at a village twelve miles distant, and from him a fuller account of the two men was obtained. One of them was clean shaved and wore a fur cap. The other had side whiskers, and smoked a meerschaum pipe with a snake's head for a bowl. While getting out of the dog cart at the inn in the village the pipe fell to the ground and was broken. The man gave the fractured pipe head to the boy and put the other piece in his pocket, remarking that the mouthpiece was still good.

The two men, it was found, walked over the field to a railroad station two miles off, and there the station master remembered that they took tickets for Birmingham. Twelve hours after the discovery the police of that town were on the lookout for the two men. They were believed to be two of a gang who made Cheshire's, on Navigation street, their headquarters, and one of them was set down to be a notorious convict known as the Major. This man was tracked to a house along with a man known as Cornish Jake. Here they were kept under surveillance until near daylight, when they quitted the place and took a cab in New street.

The officers, watching them, followed and saw them safely lodged in a house on the Bromwich road, kept by a sporting man named Nat. Walsh. An extra force of police was obtained, and the house was entered. The Major and Cornish Jake were taken in bed, and in a search of the room they brought to light the stem and mouthpiece of the broken meerschaum pipe. The officer who discovered it slipped it into his pocket, and the men were unaware of its having been taken.

They sought to establish an alibi, but were held for trial. When their case came on they were confident of an acquittal, as they had witnesses to swear that both were together at Cheshire's, in Birmingham, at the time the crime was perpetrated. Though the lad at the village inn swore to their identity, yet their case was so strong as to render an escape probable, when the incident of the broken pipe was put in evidence. The head in the possession of the boy fitted the stem found in the Major's room precisely, and that settled the matter. They were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Up to the last moment they maintained their innocence; but after their execution Big Poll delivered up to the police a large part of the plunder, admitting that the two men had placed it in her charge, but disavowing any knowledge of the murder.

The impression was that the men had got information from their pals of Shaw's habits and wealth, and had thereupon planned and executed the crime; that they were around the house at the time of the tramp's departure, saw what was going on in the kitchen, and entered by the window by which the tramp quitted the house. Before the old man had time to fairly enter his room they sprung on him, and he fled to the bed to protect his keys, which were under the pillows. His chances in the grasp of one of his powerful assailants was small, and they quickly dispatched him. Then they locked the door to pursue their work in safety. Having secured the booty, they determined to quit by the room window as affording an easier and readier way of escape.

New York and New England Justice.

The Boston *Herald* has the following: Frequent allusions are made in the New York and Western papers to the insecurity of life and property in New England, and the prominent murders, and forgeries, and other high crimes which have for a year past excited the community are quoted to sustain their arguments. They fail to state the whole truth, however. The fact is that crime is more certainly and more summarily punished in New England than anywhere else in America. There have been more executions in Massachusetts alone within the past six years than in New York, and the capital crimes in the latter State have exceeded the former ten to one. The conviction and sentence of Spence Pettis, James A. Coe, and Lucius W. Pond, all of whom are serving substantial sentences for their several crimes, are illustrations of Massachusetts justice, which will compare favorably with the farces known as the ring trials of New York, or the ridiculous burlesque on justice as shown in the Stokes case.

Facts and Fancies.

A Western man advertises himself as a "temperance boot maker."

The population of California increased 69,272 last year, of which 18,144 were Chinese.

Dynamite fiends—Those who go from one lunch house to another and dine a mile in each place.

A bill for a State constitutional convention, to be held in March, 1877, has passed the Georgia Assembly.

A Chinese banker never suspends but once, and then his [illegible] suspended until the funeral ceremonies commence.

An author says that one of the "uses of adversity is to bring us out. That is true, particularly at the knees and elbows.

"You hain't got any chewing terbacker about your clo'es, hev you?" asked a Fort Scott girl of a young man she was escorting to a leap year party.

The American dairymen's association proposes to erect a $10,000 building on the Centennial exposition grounds, in which to exhibit their butter and cheese.

Speech of an accused man in court: "Gentlemen of the jury, I never stole any junk in my life. "That isn't my line. The dry goods business is my line."

Last year the town of Winter, Cal., was a wheat field, and a crop was gathered from it. To-day it has 1,200 inhabitants, and town lots are worth six hundred dollars.

The intensely poetical editor of the Austin (Tex.) *Revelle* describes a recent georgeous sunset in that vicinity as resembling a ripe pumpkin wrapped in the American flag.

It has been demonstrated that for telegraphic purposes the English language is twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. cheaper than the French, German or any other language.

The pet dog of a young lady of Lenox, Mass., who recently died, was missed after the funeral, and was found several days afterward lying on the stone steps of the vault in which she had been buried.

The late Rev. Daniel Isaac was a great smoker. "Ha! there you are!" cried a lady, who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again!" "Yes, ma'am," replied he, coolly, "burning it."

There are 203,000,000 British subjects, exclusive of those in the British isles. About 5,000,000 are in America, nearly 2,500,000 in Australia, 2,000,000 in Africa, about 176,000 in Europe, and nearly 193,000,000 in Asia.

As the ships come across the seas from foreign lands, bearing their freightage of silks and spices, and precious things, so do the days come to us—vessels from heaven's ports, full of the richest and rarest blessings and treasures from the heavenly land.

A young lady at a fair, in soliciting chances, stated that she would raffle herself off at one dollar a chance, five hundred chances to be taken, when a gentleman whipped out his wallet and announced that he would take the entire number. The fair one, surprised at such promptness, stated that the prize would be withdrawn for private offers.

Jennie June scolds the girls for the extravagance they encourage in allowing the young men to order so many carriages, bouquets, and what not for their special delight. It is a serious affair to a young gentleman, who upon a salary of $1,500 per year lives in a fashionable boarding house, on a fashionable avenue, keeps himself in irreproachable collars and neckties, boots and gloves, and has to wear his dress coat nearly every evening. The agonies that those poor fellows suffer no tongue can tell, and it is safe to say that at least half the usual calling upon young ladies has been given up during the present winter in consequence of pecuniary inability to meet the requirements of escort to ball or party.

A Special Tax.

Mr. C. U. Williams, of Richmond, Virginia, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill proposing to tax persons who drink, smoke, chew, or take snuff, $2 per year; and those who indulge in profane language $5 per year. It is proposed to make each male inhabitant take oath whether he indulges in any of those things. If he swears yes, he is to be taxed. If he swears nay, he is to be exempt. Ladies, not being mentioned, are presumed to be exempted also. Mr. Williams thinks if the Legislature will pass his bill and have it properly enforced, that it will put much money in the State treasury.

James Parton's Marriage.

There is quite a sensation in Newburyport, Mass., over the marriage of James Parton to his step-daughter, such marriages being forbidden by the statutes of Massachusetts. The bridegroom learned his dilemma on the morning succeeding that of the wedding, and to prevent further scandal, left his wife at home and took rooms at a boarding house. He will apply to the Legislature for a special act sanctioning the marriage. Mr. Patton married Fanny Fern, the authoress. She died some time ago, and the wife referred to was a daughter by a former marriage.

The M'Kean Miner.

S. F. Harbour - *Editor.*

THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1876.

Democratic Economy.

The majority of the Democratic members of the present House of Representatives at Harrisburg were elected upon the somewhat vague issue of reform. How well they carry out the wishes of their constituents in this respect we shall proceed to show by a single illustration.

There are in the House 201 members, in the senate 50. These gentlemen are paid ten dollars a day for their valuable services beyond the hundred days of the session. Twenty-five hundred dollars in round numbers is about what it cost us for each day that the Legislature is in session beyond that time. The best interest of the State therefore demands as speedy a conclusion of necessary business and early adjournment as possible. To that end the better portion of both bodies have repeatedly endeavored to secure the passage of a resolution for an early adjournment, but each time the resolution has been defeated in the House by the Democratic majority and its supporters abused and maligned. Early in the session Mr. Mitchell of Tioga, proposed a resolution for final adjournment on the 30th of March. The resolution was promptly defeated in the House in accordance with a decision of the Democratic caucus, as was stated by a prominent Democrat on the floor of the House. Subsequently a similar resolution was offered by Christy and put out of the way in the same manner. A joint resolution was also offered in the Senate by Mr. Strang, and adopted in that body. When it reached the House a member on the democratic side moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely, and the motion was carried by a large majority without debate. This is justly characterized as at once an act of legislative discourtesy to the Senate and great folly on the part of the House.

So sensitive are the Democratic members on the question of a reduction in the amount of their anticipated grab out of the state treasury that even a resolution limiting the time for the introduction of bills met with a torrent of opposition, although by this resolution there would have been two months of the session for the introduction of bills and two weeks notice of the day beyond which they would not be entertained.

There are on the files now some 900 bills. Many of them are important, and could easily be acted upon within the time proposed for adjournment, and certainly the public welfare does not demand a continuance of the session at the expense of $2500 per day for the unlimited introduction of worse than useless bills, and the lining of the pockets of the rapacious democratic members. There need be no mistaking of the motives of the Democratic majority in refusing to place a definite limit upon the length of the session. A large majority of them can never hope to be again elevated to their present position. We doubt very much if any of them can make ten dollars a day at home. As far as our personal acquaintance goes, we know that half of that sum would be a fortune to most of them. On the principle of sticking to a good thing when they get it, they are therefore determined to stick to their ten dollars a day as long as they dare impose upon the patience of the people. We do not know how our member has voted upon the question, but John is one of the faithful, and we will warrant has voted with the majority of his party every time, right or wrong.

Religion and politics were curiously combined in Congress a few days ago. In the debate on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, Mr. Hewitt, a New York Democrat, who has opposed all the sweeping reductions proposed in the bill, was successful in saving the Consulate at Beyroot, in Syria, the headquarters of American missionary labors in Turkey, the seat of an American college supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and, as Mr. Hewitt showed, the only place in the country where American Christians could obtain protection against Mussulman outrage. His significant suggestion of the Beyroot Consulate would result in the loss of the Presbyterian vote by the Democratic party proved more effective with the Bourbon demagogues than any appeal in behalf of humanity or Christianity, and the Consulate was restored and "the Presbyterian vote" saved.

Wm. B. Reed died at his residence in New York last Saturday evening. He was born in 1809, and at the age of 30 entered politics. He has also distinguished himself somewhat in literature. For several years he has been leading editorial writer on the New York World.

The Democratic National Convention is to be held in St. Louis, June 27th just two weeks after the Republican Convention. Chicago was rejected because it had no reliable Democratic newspaper. On that ground it should have been held in Port Allegany.

Receipts and Expenditures of McKean County for 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Brick and lumber sold by Comm'r Shank	$5 40
Brick and lumber &c. charged Treas.	300 59
Jail bonds charged Treas.	25000 00
Dent of Court room	31 85
Amount of late Treas. Ecster	6370 75
Amount of late Treas Ecster error and report	852 00
Amount of late Treas. Mellen error and report	44 55
Amount of Collectors 1875	577 04
and previous years	1674 85
Amount of Collectors 1874	2318 91
" " 1875	
Amount of Collectors 1873 bridge tax	503 54
	$40959 45
Expenditures over Receipts	4339 94
	$44199 40

EXPENDITURES.

Jail	$25422 70
Commission to Treas. on Jail bonds	375 00
Commission to Treas. on County and Bridge tax	257 60
State tax 1874 and 1875	1082 77
Late Comm'r Shank per diem	816 66
" " expenses	363 59
" " Smith "	52 60
" " per diem	273 00
" " Ecster "	210 00
Clerk Comm'rs salary J B Chadwick	600 00
County Auditors	183 90
Prof'l Il and offices	20 00
Western Penitentiary	80 48
Teachers Institute	69 75
Coroners Inquest (Bailey)	20 12
Stationery	17 50
Sheriff Powell board of Prisoners &c	650 00
Printing	420 00
Lunatic Hospital (Mary Hieke)	122 02
Order and Tips	161 00
Postage and Telegraphing	17 94
Poor by Spearow	143 00
Cleaning and repairing C H	20 65
Fox bounty	44 01
Roads and bridges	2254 68
Justices Qualifications	29 85
Elections	554 55
Constable returns	194 50
Traverse Jurors	1477 22
Penn's Hospital (Sheehan)	9 00
Auditing Poor's account	10 00
Orphans' Court room	34 00
Stove Comm'rs office	477 52
Unseated lands at Treas. sale	923 59
Commonwealth Costs	58 74
Jury Commissioners	749 28
Grand Jurors	856 50
Assessors	113 85
Court Reporter	
	$44199 40

LIABILITIES.

Jail bonds	$25000 00
Orders outstanding	284 65
Amount due Treasurer	3543 62
	$28827 27

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors 1865	$260 37
" " " 1870	25 58
" " " 1873	484 80
" " " 1874	7353 42
" " " 1875	174 75
Due unseated lands 1874 and 1875	16470 72
	$18726 74
Liabilities over Assets	$10609 53
	$28827 27

No Jail bonds due until Jan 1, 1878

We the Commissioners of McKean County do hereby certify the foregoing exhibit of receipts and expenditures of said County for the year 1875, to be a true and correct copy, as taken from the books of our office.

Witness our hands and seal of said County, at Smethport, this 18th day of February 1876.

W. A. YOUNG, }
O. GALLUP. } Commissioners.

ATTEST: JOHN P. CHADWICK, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the February Term of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County for the Charters of Incorporation for the "KANEBOLM CHURCH," SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH," and the "KANEBOLM CEMETERY ASSOCIATION."

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The year 1876 will be an illustrious one in American history, and the great International Exhibition at Philadelphia will be the leading feature of the Centennial demonstrations. Arrangements are being made for the most complete exhibition ever known in the history of the world. These arrangements are well under way, and will be completed in time for the opening, which takes place May 10th. The exhibition buildings will be the largest and finest ever used for such a purpose, and will be crowded with the products and manufactures of the world. Foreign nations are taking an unexpected interest in the exhibition, and will send in the most valuable and interesting of their productions.

The railroad line leading to Philadelphia will make liberal reductions in fare to those who wish to attend the Exhibitions. A special committee representing the leading roads of the country met in New York recently, and after a full discussion of the subject it was decided to recommend a reduction of 25 per cent on present rates for the round trip from all points of the country east of Omaha to Philadelphia or New York. The local line leading into Philadelphia will put their rates down to a figure that will enable visitors to board miles from the city, and yet enjoy complete facilities for visiting the Exhibition.

Through the kindness of Gen. C. B. Norton, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, and also the courtesy of H. L. Lyman, Esq., Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agt. of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. we are enabled to present our readers with pictorial representations of the principal Exhibition Building, with accurately detailed descriptions of each. There are, in all, ten principal buildings, and forty subsidiary ones, the latter being occupied principally as offices of foreign and state commissions, restaurants, &c. In addition, the National Agricultural Bureau have a Stock Yard, &c., covering twenty-two acres.

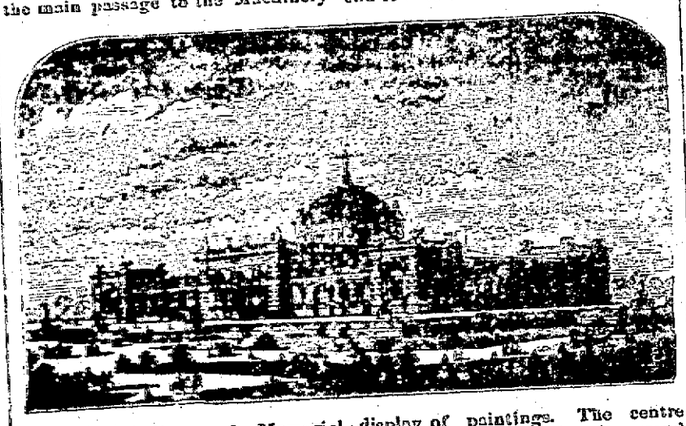
The Main Exhibition Building is in the form of a parallelegram, extending east and west, 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width.

The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor and central facades extending to the height of 90 feet. The East Entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The South Entrance will be the principal approach for street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of Elm Avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself. The Main Portal on the north side communicates directly with the Art Gallery, and the Main Portal on the west side gives the main passage to the Machinery and Agricultural Halls.

Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 feet high, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice at 24 feet above the ground. In order to obtain a central feature for the building as a whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 feet square, has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof.

The general arrangement of the ground plan shows a central avenue or nave 120 feet in width and extending 1,832 feet in length. This is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an Exhibition Building. On either side of this nave there is an avenue 100 feet by 1,832 feet in length. Between the nave and side avenues are aisles 48 feet wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles 24 feet in width.

The main promenades through the nave and central transept are each 30 feet in width, and those through the centre of the side avenues and transepts 15 feet each. All other walks are 10 feet wide, and lead at end to exit doors



The Art Gallery and Memorial Hall which is one of the affixes to the great Exhibition, is located on a line parallel with and northward of the Main Exhibition Building.

The entire structure is in the modern Renaissance. The material are granite, glass and iron. No wood is used in the construction, and the building is thoroughly fireproof. The structure is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in height, over a spacious basement 12 feet in height, surmounted by a dome

The main entrance opens on a hall 82 feet long, 90 feet wide and 53 feet high: on the farther side of this hall, three doorways, each 16 feet wide and 25 feet high, open into the centre hall; this hall is 83 feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it 80 feet in height.

From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each 93 feet long, 88 feet wide, and 35 feet in height. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of paintings. The centre hall and galleries for one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of holding eight thousand persons, nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the country. From the two galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, 28 feet wide and 89 feet long. These open north and south into private apartments which connect with the pavillion rooms, forming two side galleries 210 feet long Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor 14 feet wide, which opens on its north line into a series of private rooms, thirteen in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition rooms.

This building will be used exclusively during the exhibition for the Art exhibits. It is designed to remain permanently after the exhibition as a memorial of the nation's first centenary.

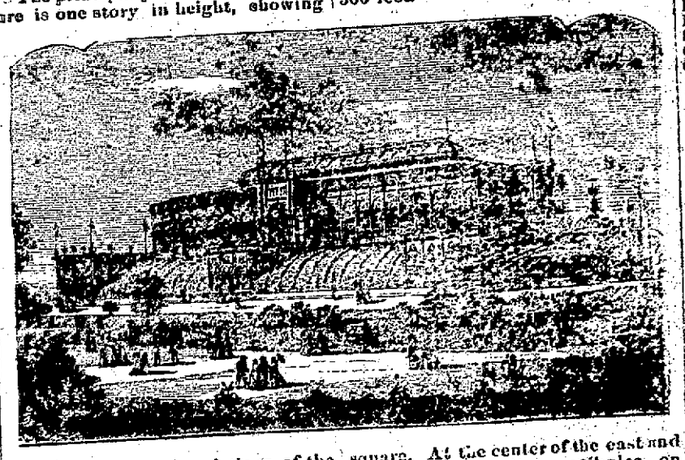
Machinery Hall is located west of the intersection of Belmont and Elm Avenues, at a distance of 542 feet from the north side of Elm Avenue. The north front of the building will be upon the same lines as that of the Main Exhibition Building, thus presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from the east to the west ends of the Exhibition Buildings upon the principal avenue within the grounds.

The building consist of the Main Hall, 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, and annex on the south side of 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered by the Main Hall and annex is 558,440 square feet or 12,82 acres. Including the upper floors, the building provides 14 acres of floor space.

The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at 40 feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators being 70 feet, and in the avenues 40 feet.

The east entrance will form the principal approach from street cars, from the Main Exhibition Building, and from the railroad depot. Along the south side will be placed the boiler houses and such other building for special kinds of machinery as may be required.

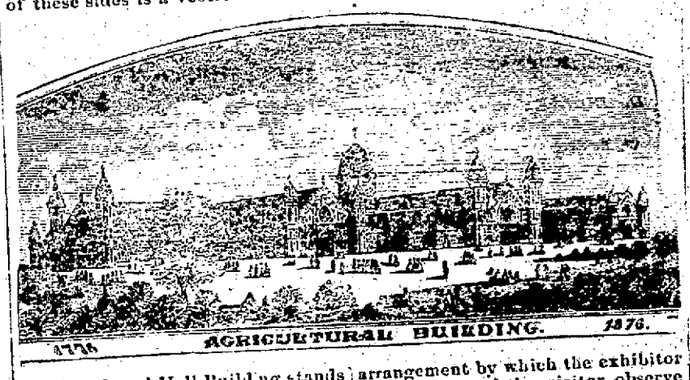
The arrangement of the ground plan shows two main avenues 90 feet wide by 1,380 feet long, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side. Each aisle is 60 feet in width; the two avenues and the three aisles making the total width of 306 feet.



The liberal appropriations of the city of Philadelphia have provided Horticultural Department of the exhibition with an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is to remain in permanence as an ornament of Fairmount Park. It is located on the Lansdowne Terrace, a short distance north of the Main Building and Art Gallery, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill River and the northwestern portion of the of the city. The design is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the 12th century, the principal materials externally being iron and glass. The length of the building is 383 feet; width, 193 feet, and height to the top of lantern, 72 feet.

The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 239 by 80 feet, 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery five feet wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 by 30 feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these sides is a vestibule 30 feet square. At the center of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception room offices, etc.

In the basement, which is of fireproof construction, are the kitchen, store-rooms, coal-houses, ash-pits, heating arrangements, etc.—Near this principal building will be a number of structures, such as Victoria Regia House, Domestic and Tropical Orchard houses, a Grapery, and similar Horticultural buildings. The surrounding grounds will be arranged for outdoor planting, and it is expected that an imposing and instructive display will be made. It is proposed to plant, among other things, representative trees of all parts of the Continent, so that side the visitors may see the full variety of the forest products and fruits of the country from the firs of the extreme north, to the oranges and bananas of Florida, and the wondrous grapes and other fruits of California. In this great work it is important that the most perfect success should be achieved, so that vastness of territory, variety of product, and perfection of species, which constitute the marvel and the might of America, may be displayed in such a way as to be realized at a glance. This building is to cost $251,937.

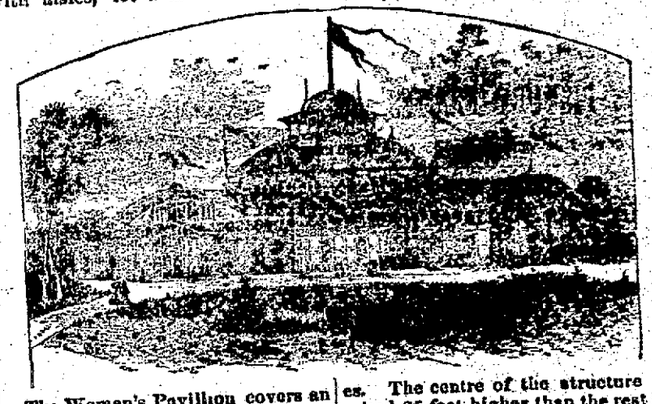


Agricultural Hall Building stands north of the Horticultural Building, and east of Belmont Avenue. The extreme dimensions are 540 feet in front by 800 feet in depth, consisting of a width, with a central transept 100 feet in width by 540 feet in depth.

The arrangement of the ground plan shows four main avenues, one runing north and south through the centre of the building, 826 feet long by 70 wide. The three remaining avenues run east and west, one through the centre of the building and one at each end of its distant from said ends 25 feet; the former is 540 feet long by sixty wide, and the two latter 540 feet long by 30 wide. The building is divided by the above avenues into sections, has aisles 13 feet wide by 197 feet long, exending through it and opening into the main north and south avenue at one end, and into the side passage ways at the other. The four main avenues, with aisles, for a most admirable arrangement by which the exhibitor can display and the visitor observe the various articles exhibited.

The department of Agriculture is under the administration of the Bureau of Agriculture, and will comprehend the native and cultivated products of the soil during the months of September and October.

The Agricultural Bureau is making thorough provisions for the reception and display of agricultural machinery and implements, and a section of Agricultural Hall will be set aside for this purpose. Arrangements will be made by which exhibitors of Agricultural machinery can be furnished with steam power and all the necessary appliances for driving such machines as may be required it. The machinery which will be exhibited in the Agricultural Department will comprise everything used on the farm or plantation in tillage, harvesting or preparation for market.



The Women's Pavilion covers an area of 30,000 square feet, and is formed by two naves intersecting each other, each 64 feet wide by 192 feet long; on end of same a porch 8 by 32 feet; corners formed by the two naves are filled out by four pavilions, each 48 feet square; the whole structure is in modern wood architecture, roofed over by segmental trusses. The centre of the structure is raised 25 feet higher than the rest of the building, surmounted by a lantern, with a cupola on the top of same, 90 feet. What gives the building a unique appearance, is that there is in the whole inside only four supporting columns; all the rest is trussed over from the outside walls.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail.
Clermont	8.20 a m	1.40 p m
Wernwag	8.26	1.46
Hamlin	8.56	2.00
Colegrove	9.00	2.05
Crosby	9.04	2.09
Smethport	9.24	2.25
Farmers Val.	9.39	2.40
Frisbees	9.49	2.50
Larrabees	9.56 a m	2.58 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Larrabee	11.28 a m	8.00 p m
Frisbees	11.38	8.08
Farmers Val.	11.50	8.17
Smethport	12.05 p m	8.29
Crosby	12.20	8.43
Colegrove	12.24	8.46
Hamlin	12.30	8.50 p m
Wernwag	12.42	
Clermont	12.54	

S. V. GODSEY, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.30 a m	8.05 a m	4.00 p m
Olean	10.35	4.15 p m	7.10
Eldred	11.11		7.47
Larabees	11.20		7.52
P't Allegany	11.42		8.14
Emporium	12.40		9.15

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	4.00 a m	1.40 p m	
P't Allegany	5.01	2.43	
Larrabees	5.24	3.07	
Eldred	5.32	3.15	
Olean	6.21	4.06	6.40 a m
Buffalo	9.15	7.10	2.00 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

Westward.

KANE ACCM.	leaves	Renovo	4 50 p. m.
"	"	Driftwood	5 58 p. m.
"	"	Emporium	6 55 p. m.
"	"	St. Marys	7 55 p. m.
"	arr.	at Kane	9 30 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	11 05 p. m.
"	"	Emporium	1 10 p. m.
"	"	St. Marys	2 00 p. m.
"	arr.	at Erie	7 50 p. m.

Eastward.

RENOVO ACCM.	leaves	Kane	8 05 a. m.
"	"	St. Marys	9 45 a. m.
"	"	Empo rium	10 45 a. m.
"	"	Driftwood	11 45 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	1 05 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11 20 p. m.
"	"	Kane	3 50 p. m.
"	"	St. Marys	5 10 p. m.
"	"	Emporium	6 05 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	8 25 p. m.
"	arr.	at Philadelphia	6 00 a. m.

Renovo Accm. and Kane Accm. connect east and west at Erie with Low Grade Division and N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

T. MULLIN, Jr.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, & SEGARS.

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, AND HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany, Pa.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Court next week.

— Lyceum next Monday evening.

— Wallace, the blind musician, Tuesday evening.

— The Centennial has overwhelmed us this week.

— Assessment of county finances in another column.

— "Three-fingered clowns" is pretty good. Try again, sonny.

— Hon. G. W. Scofield has resumed the practice of law in Warren.

— County Centennial Fourth of July Celebration convention Wednesday evening.

— The Council of Coudersport Borough pays its Secretary or Clerk a salary of $30 dollars a year.

— If any one wants to read a handbill of Mrs. Allen's musical entertainment, he can have one by calling at this office.

— A. A. Taylor can now be titled into a chair, which is doing pretty well for a man whom the reckless scribbler of the Olean Times calls "two-thirds dead."

— The couple who marry this 29th of February will have to live 200 years before they can celebrate their golden wedding.

— Robt. Wolfrom, of this place, started for Philadelphia on Monday, to glide his crippled limb at the hands of the best surgical skill of that city.

— Our friend Herman Cohn thinks business is pretty dull in Smethport, and now is the time to talk advantage of him, for he will sell goods cheaper than you can steal them.

— We are informed by the last issue of the Port Allegany Reporter, its printing arrangements to establish a semi-weekly paper in Rixford, in competition with the Times.

— It is a question of dispute as to who was the most becomingly dressed young lady at the Ball on Tuesday evening. We have a decided opinion on the subject, but don't want to tell it.

— Let us hope there will be a rush of poor people to Bradford, and we are sorry to hear that they have at last got their feet out of the hole and have commenced to run.

— At the risk of being accused of indulging in personalities we will say that Misses Mollie Hamlin and Etta Swett received many well merited compliments for their becoming dress and appearance at the Ball on Tuesday evening.

— We hope those of our subscribers who have in their power to be induced to go for cobalt — for it is everything else, will call in and see us before going to Nat. We are very anxious for the money, also the best we have to — and to you know.

— We learn from reliable authority that T. C. Wetmore of Bradford, formerly of Kidred, has become the father of a thousand boy, with such a nice family of girls, a boy would be needed to complete the happiness.

— The new township and township officers throughout the county elected last Tuesday will be waiting to the next approved March 1st, 1876, to begin their terms of office on that day by law.

— There are smart people who find out a great deal more in relation of newspapers than we ever to know, but the best one they seem to be able to make of it is for which to grumble at the management for not publishing it.

— Ferguson has some samples of Smith's work at his marble manufactory on Water street that he would be pleased to show to any one who need or have any taste for such things. He has a good deal of nice work in his line. If you are in town next week it will pay you to call and see.

— Our friend sterling old fashioned Democrat Edward Lee has just discovered fresh proof of the wilful wiles of the Republicans. He says he has just read in the WORLD that the Internal Revenue taxes would have paid the national debt by this time if the Republicans had not stole the most of it." The WORLD is a fine collector of these items.

— One of our compositors had a severe struggle with President Smith's copy of the Centennial proclamation last week. The battle was bravely contested on both sides, but the compositor was finally victorious with the exception of changing Miss Hoag's name to Mrs. Smith in the assistance of Printer or Justice but he swears he "followed copy".

W. S. Brownell has some of the finest oysters that we have seen this side of salt water. He buys them direct from the packers. They are fresh, solid and of a size that is common to the style of the penny. Influential citizens that we are in the habit of seeing in Smethport. Try a can of them, if you don't believe it, or if you do.

— Notwithstanding M. A. Sprague's advertisement does not appear this week, he is yet in the hardware business, and assures us that he has thus far been able to keep out of the sheriff's clutches, notwithstanding dull times and slow collections. He keeps his stock full to up to the demands of the trade, and offers extraordinary inducements in the way of bargains to cash customers.

Lyceum Programme.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, 1876.

Select Reading—Beverly Downey, Miss Hoag.

Essay—Mrs. H. King, Miss Kate Freeman.

Declamations—Miss Hattie Brownell, H. S. Stanley.

Five Minute Speech—W. A. Williams.

Five Minute speech—Miss Cora Backus.

Paper—Mrs. Thos. King, Miss Ida Moore.

Questions and Answers.

Music under charge of Miss Kate Freeman.

Declamation—Dr. E. G. Brown, Prof. J. W. Bailey.

Question for debate—Resolved, That invention tends to accelerate the mental and moral progress of mankind.

Pay Your Costs.

The administrators of the estate of the late M. N. Powell, late Sheriff of M'Kean county, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the said estate for costs that they must settle the same immediately or legal proceedings for collection will be instituted at once. The affairs of the estate must be settled, and all concerned will save additional costs by attending to the matter at once.

G. M. SMITH,
T. V. POWELL,
Adm'rs.

Which We Wish to Remark.

It was in no spirit of captiousness or partisan grumbling that we indited our modest request of last week that we and the people might be favored with the reasons why the work on the jail has been abandoned since the induction into office of the present board of County Commissioners. However uncalled-for or imprudent our article may have seemed in the eyes of some, we most assuredly had no intention of hurting the dignity of our county officials. In our query we only reflected the frequent discussions of men of all parties. And we will say for the benefit of the Democratic majority of the Board that the authority for all our statements is from purely democratic sources, and that the greater part of all the complaints that we have heard expressed (and they have been by no means few) have been on the part of good Democrats. There is thus no ground for construing our article as a partisan attack upon the Board.

We did not say but that there might be good reasons why the work was abandoned; and if so would have been pleased if they could have been authoritatively stated for the benefit of all concerned.—Deputy Treasurer Hamlin declines to take the trouble, he says, to publish a card, but advises us and all other anxious ones to go to the Commissioner's office and ask permission to look at the Auditors Report, and he says further, that the fact is there is no money to finish the work, and the county now owes the treasurer over $3,000. His statement seems proven by the figures of the Commissioner's statement which we publish elsewhere. Which means, we suppose, that the county is only saved from bankruptcy by the fortunate possession of a treasurer, or deputy, who is able to put his hand in his pocket to the tune of $3,000 to keep us afloat.

We are told that one of the Commissioners states that they are waiting to get the furnaces in, and have expected parties here to do the work before this. How it could have been done without the wherewith to pay for it, we are not informed. Perhaps the Deputy Treasurer will pay the bill out of his private purse and charge it to the old account. This is all the information we are able to give upon the matter, and we hope our Democratic inquirers will be satisfied with it for we have no reason to promise them anything more definite.

State Line Railroad.—Contract Signed.

The Rochester Express of last Thursday says: The formal contract between J. Condit Smith and the State Line Railroad Company was signed last evening. Mr. Smith agrees to have the road in running order by the first of October next. He has one year in which to complete the construction of station houses, machine shops, water tanks, etc. Work will be commenced immediately after the approval of the contract.

We had a conversation with Gen. Geo. J. Magee, of Westline, the great coal dealer this morning. He said he had not a parcel to doubt but that the road when completed will prove a paying investment. It is a shorter route by thirty miles from the coal mines in McKean county, Pa., and also to the oil regions. The Buffalo Coal Company is now getting out about four hundred tons of coal per day. When the road is completed, a large amount will be shipped to Charlotte, thence to Canadian ports. Charlotte is destined to become a great coal mart. It is believed the difference in the price of coal sold in this city will be at least $1 per ton less than now. The Buffalo Coal Company have a road 20 miles in length, connecting with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road, which crosses the State Line at Machias.

Bank Failure.

The banking firm of R. B. Caldwell & Co, of this place, closed their doors on Monday the 14th inst., and announced their suspension, giving notice to the creditors that a statement of affairs would shortly be rendered. The news was received with great surprise, and for a short time caused great excitement, especially among the working classes, many of whom had made all their deposits with the firm. At a meeting of the creditors a statement from Mr. R. B. Caldwell was read, estimating the liabilities of the firm at $60,000 and assets at $47,-700, principally real estate. The cause of the suspension was stated to be the general prostration of business in this valley, where the firm's chief transactions took place.—Rynova Record.

A Card.

EDITOR MINER—We sympathize with the Dramatic Association, and now take pleasure in announcing to the people of this community (the Dramatic Society included) that our Hall is not as dreary as before; the members of the school with some outside assistance (for which we gratefully render our thanks) have filled the Hall by hander our chairs which will accommodate three hundred persons, also a new stage. We now cordially invite the public to call and see our school Entertainment to be given March 2, 1876.

Ida Moses, Michael Lynch, Laura Bond, Peter Cawley, Jay Abbey, Allen Oviatt, Committee.

Hard Luck.

We are informed by Dr. S. D. Freeman, who we believe attended the unfortunate man, that P. Fitzsimmons, late elected constable of Sergeant township, met with a serious accident at Clermont a few days ago, while in performance of duty as a friend, if not an officer. He was endeavoring to take a drunken companion home, and in the melee both fell from the turn-table, Pat striking on his head, completely scalping a large portion of it. His companion we believe, was not severely injured.

The Centennial Hop.

Not within our knowledge has any young social event created such a stir and excitement in the waters of our little social world as has the Centennial Hop on the night of Washington's birthday. The young ladies and gents, both married and single, had been for days in a fever of excitement in preparation for and anticipation of the much-looked-for evening of social pleasure.

Wright's new hotel was engaged for the occasion, and no better place could have been selected. Only the dancing hall, dining room and kitchen, and two rooms for dressing rooms were used, and they proved amply sufficient for every purpose. The fact that Mrs. Frank Wright got up the supper is sufficient for all to know that it was fully equal to the occasion, and all that the most fastidious palate could wish for. The music was furnished by the Olean Orchestra, concerning which no fault could be found. The untiring efforts of the committee, Messrs. Macfarlane, Wheeler, Horner, Boyce and the two Goddens, to make it pleasant and enjoyable for every guest is worthy of especial mention and their unsparing attentions were fully appreciated by every one in attendance.

We cannot undertake, in the true Jenkins style, to mention in detail the superb toilets of the Ladies, or the regardless-of-expense get-up of the gentlemen. We can only say that we have never seen a better dressed company in Smethport, and in fact were agreeably surprised to observe how really handsome were our young Ladies. Dress may not make the man, but it does go a great way toward the making of a handsome woman.

The dance was continued until the early dawn, when all went home very tired and sleepy, but voting it one of the most delightful parties they ever attended, thanks to the "Centennial Social Club."

A Correction.

It appears that our statement in last week's issue in reference to Haskill's new "bartender" has very much ruffled the dignity of the young man occupying that honorable position; and inasmuch as he has requested us, in terms more becoming a gentleman than we understand he has taken frequent occasion to indulge in at our expense behind our back, to correct what he claims to be an erroneous impression, we will state for the benefit of all concerned that the young man referred to says he is not a bartender, and, to use his own language does not want any one to think that he has got down so low as to "tend bar in such a God-forsaken town as this.

Haskill evidently obtained a prize when he secured the services of this chap, and the addition to the society of this "God-forsaken town" can scarcely be estimated. But, mind you, he is not a bartender.

The Cantata of Esther.

We are informed that a musical troupe from Ellicottville will play the Cantata of Esther at Olean, on the evening of the 2d of March, next Friday evening. The troupe will be accompanied by a Cornet Band from Ellicottville and an Orchestra from Little Valley. The best musical talent of Ellicottville is engaged in the troupe, among whom is our well known musical genius, Eugene McLoy, and their performance of this justly celebrated Cantata is very highly spoken of where it has been heard. It is hoped that a sufficiently large attendance of the lovers of fine music can be secured in this place and vicinity to insure the running of a special train on that evening.

The Bradford Era.

In the last issue of the above named paper a change in its management is announced. The good will and name of the paper has been transferred to Messrs. Ferris & Webber, of the Cattaraugus Republican, who purpose to print and publish in Bradford a semi-weekly New Era. The new publishers are gentlemen of ability, experience, and good business capacity, and we bespeak for them a generous support, and heartily welcome them as worthy additions to the ranks of the fraternity in M'Kean county. We are pleased to know that Hadley does not completely sever his connections with the paper, but will continue to act as "outside editor" whenever occasion offers.

— Below is a list of the officers elected in the townships of Otto and Lafayette, received too late for insertion last week:

LAFAYETTE.

Justice—Mark Hardy; Constable—J. Hoop; Judge of Election—Jas Smith; Inspectors—N. B. Hoop, Henry O'Neil; supervisors—Owen Crowen, Mark Hardey; Assessor—N. B. Hoop; Assistant Assessors—Beh Burdick; Overseer of Poor—Jas Butts; School Directors—G H Thorne, G. C. Smith; Poor Masters—James Hoop, Michael Morris.

OTTO.

Justice—W. H. Randall; Constable—Edgar McCullough; Town Clerk—Elmer McCullough; Supervisors—A. T. Vaughn, L. A. Dunker; School Directors—T. M. Bunker, C. W. Gridley; Poor Master—L. Bunker, L. A. Dunker; Judge of Election—Charles Baldwin; Inspectors—E. K. Pepper, John Holt; Auditors—Samuel Baldwin; Assessor—J. P. Baldwin; Assistant Assessors—S. Bigley, H. Barker; Town Treasurer—L. A. Dunker.

Sells Again.

Buffalo is now excited over a sell that has been practiced upon the weak-headed aristocracy of Delaware Avenue. They have for a month past been putting and finishing a very inferior young man under the impression that he was a real, live Englishlord. He turns out to be a dead-beat, and is now in the hands of the law because he can't pay his board bill at the Tuft House. Such "sells" are not peculiar to the elite, by any means.

— The Beaver Falls Cutlery Works has started again.

— Altoona only owes $66,000, and has real estate value at fully half the amount.

A TRIPLE WEDDING.

An event of unusual occurrence took place at the residence of S. P. Beckwith, of Farmers Valley, yesterday, the 23d inst. Mr. & Mrs Beckwith gave away three daughters and gained three sons-in-law at one ceremony. Fannie was given to Louis Steinkauer, Henriette to Joseph F. Stull, and Juliette to H. W. Reeder. The two latter brides are twins, from which we are to infer that Stull and Reeder are new twins also. Rev. S. D. Morris united the three couples, and a large company of invited guests were present to witness the novel wedding and to wish the three brides and three grooms a triple share of earths blessings.

We regret very much that a press of business would not allow us to accept an invitation to be present, but are informed by some of the guests that from fifty to sixty were present on the joyful occasion; comprising representatives of four generations of the same name, and family. Among them was an aged mother intently attentively to the triplicate marriage ceremony of her children's children, in good health and spirits. After the ceremony all partook of a bountiful wedding dinner, prepared with all the delicacies that the most fastidious taste could desire. It was truly a happy as well as novel occasion, well worthy of the centennial year.

The printer was not forgotten, and the happy "double-six" start out upon their wedded lives shielded and protected by that invaluable boon—the printers' blessing.

HOTELS BOARDING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Among the numerous plans for making the hotel and boarding-house accommodations of Philadelphia available to visitors during the Centennial year, is that of the Hotel and Boarding House Association.

On the first of May next, according to late estimates the hotels will have a capacity of 25,600 guests, and the boarding-houses approximating 2,500 in number, a capacity of 30,000.

To which may be added a large number of private dwellings additional, which will be opened to visitors if necessary.

The hotels, of course, will be always accessible, but with the boarding-house it is different, they being widely distributed and unregistered, and to render this class of accommodations available to visitors is the object of the Association.

To this end there is being kept at the central office a register of all reputable boarding-houses in the city, which will show at any time the vacancies and schedule of rates of each, and offices will be opened at every Hotel co-operating with the association of in the immediate vicinity where visitors who fail to secure lodging at the hotels will be afforded a choice of rooms and board at any of the houses where vacancies occur, together with a guarantee of the quality and costs of the lodgings offered.

Thus at a trifling cost and avoiding all annoyance and disappointment, strangers can secure such accommodations as they desire by applying at the hotels, or at the office of the Association, 721 Arch street, Philadelphia, if desirous of securing rooms in advance, by letter or telegraph.

Eternal Vigilance, Etc.

Twenty-four of the most prominent citizens of Bradford have signed the following significant pledge. It explains itself sufficiently:

We the undersigned citizens of Bradford Borough hereby form ourselves into a committee for the purpose of maintaining order in the Borough, and we agree to lend our aid and support in carrying into effect the ordinances of said Borough, and to enforce all laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, ale, wine or beer, and see that every violation of the license laws of this Commonwealth is punished. And we further agree to pay our portion of all legitimate costs growing out of the carrying into effect of these resolutions.

"A Little Louder, Sir."

Once when Tom Marshall was addressing a political meeting at Buffalo, he was interrupted by a donkey in human form in the crowd who kept calling out, "A little louder, sir!" "A little louder, sir!" Tom, keeping his patience for some time, but finally, breaking the thread of his discourse, he fastened his eye on the offender and said; "Fellow citizens! On that last great day when the angels shall stand with one foot upon the land and another upon the sea, and swear that time shall be no more! When the elements shall melt with fervent heat and the firmament shall be rolled together like a scroll; then, as the sound of Gabriel's trump shall sound over sea and land, calling all nations and peoples before the great white throne for judgment, like as not some d—d fool would curve his hand around his ear and call out to Gabriel, "A little louder, sir!"

A New Way to Pay Debts.

A New Yorker, while journeying the other day, was recognized by another citizen doing business near the Bowery, he being also away from home on business and after a little preliminary conversation the first remarked:

"Well, hear that you had to make an assignment."

"Yes, dat is drew," replied the other.

"And your brother over on Chatham street—he assigned ten, didn't he?"

"You see it is just like dis," said the Bowery man: "I was owing a good deal. I makes over my stock to Jacob and Jacob makes over his stock to me, and I do his peesness and he does my peesness, and dem peesness and he does my peesness, and dem got some—Albany Express.

A FEW FACTS DEMONSTRATED BY FIGURES.

—If a produce dealer bought a farmers crops last year; pay his oats at 60 cts, his butter at 40 cts. and his wool at 60 cts., and because he failed during the year to get an advance on those prices to satisfy his capacity, he holds them until this year when the prices ruling are 40 cts. for oats, 25 cts. for butter and 50cts. for wool. Is any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! He broke during the rebellion had paid no he must at one time, $2 75 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a profit on that price, would he not be laughed at to-day for even supposing any one would pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1.142 These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandising, and yet we often see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost, though their old antiquities cost from 25 to 100 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people; they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young American plan, where goods are sold at a profit where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the main profit relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last week purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and cold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods, shawls, cloakings, furs, hats, caps, boots, feathers fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap, and any one will tell you it is at R. O. SMITH's, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

Blotches, Rough Skin, Pimples.

These and all kindred affections are caused by impure blood. A few weeks, use of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic causes them to disappear, and completely rids the system of the impurities that produced them. The complexion under its use acquires a clear and mellow appearance, the head becomes clear and the nerves strong. One bottle will sometimes effect a cure. Other cases will require more. In all these cases, as indeed in all forms of blood diseases, whether showing eruptions on the skin, billiousness in the eye and complexion, or scrofulous ulcers anywhere, a cure is only a question of time. It will result if the Remedy is persisted in. It is well to use with it Dr. Fenner's Salt Rheum Ointment to all eruptions and sores.

A Terrible Diseased Face Cured.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1875.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir.—A young man here has had a terrible diseased face for many years. He had never been able to get any relief till he began taking your medicine. He is now on the sixth bottle of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and his face is entirely well. Mrs. L. C. Smith.

For sale by all dealers in medicine.

Trial List. February Term, 1876.

27, Sept. Term, 1872.

Seth A Bachus vs. H P Mills & C L Bingham.

257, June Term 1873.

James Neve l vs Joseph DeLong.

122, Sept. Term, 1875.

G Boyer vs. I A Furman.

238, Sept. Term, 1875.

Agnes King vs Nancy McEnally.

168 Dec. Term, 1875.

J H Boylan vs S R Rockwell

C K SARTWELL, Proth'y

Smethport Jan 20, 1876.

License Petitions.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed in the Court of Quarter session of M'Kean County, petitions for License, as stated below, and that said applications will be presented at the February term, 1876:

C. V. Gillis, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors, in quantities not less than one quart, with other goods and merchandise, Kane

Patrick McCartan, Hotel, Alton.

F. W. Meese, Hotel, Kane.

William & C. W Hooker, Wholesale and Retail, Port Allegany

R. F. Wright, Hotel, Smethport.

James Horigan, Wholesale and Retail, Bradford

D F. Pattison, Hotel, Larrabees

T. Mullin, Jr. Wholesale and Retail, Port Allegany.

John H Driscoll, Hotel, Turtle Point.

Lester Goudy, Restaurant, Bradford.

H Friedenberg, Hotel, Bradford Village.

R. E Looker, Hotel, Kane

Keron Hanlon, Wholesale & Retail, Port Allegany.

Peter Henton, Restaurant, Bradford boro'.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Smethport, Jany. 17, 1876

C. K SARTWELL, Clerk. [LS]

JURY LIST—FEB. TERM 1876.

GRAND JURORS

Annin—Alex. Goodrich, E H Nichols, Cornelius Riley, Leonard Jewell.

Bradford Borough—Benj Dikeman, T J Melvin.

Ceres—John Dunn, Harvey Bridge.

Eldred—J Kaufman.

Keating—Chas Orcsamino, H Cleaveland, Adam Brockam.

Lafayette—Orlando Hagaforne, W F Watrous.

Liberty—P A McDonald, Henry Hager, Alburn Crandall.

Sergeant—Lawrence Boyer, William Petrie.

Smethport Borough—Ransom Beckwith.

Wetmore—William Blew, Joseph Lydell, E M Campbell, Geo Welker.

OYER AND TERMINER JURORS

Annin—Anabel Holcomb, Chris Gorman

Bradford—Phil Ackley, John Wagner Z W Fisher, Philip Hosker, C H Foster, Daniel Lafferty, John Reynolds, Warren Gaylock

Bradford Boro—Webster K Nye, Peter T Kennedy

Ceres—George Hickok, James R Grow, Abial J North, Michael Doyle

Eldred—A J Barden, S A Wainman, A R Bowers, Gilbert Moody, Rufus Parr, Daniel Wright, Oscar Carpenter

Hamlin—J W Butcher

Keating—Michael Rouble, O E Haven

Lafayette—George Hagadorn, John Hewitt

Liberty—R E Bellows, Owen Coyle, M Ostrander, John Robinson, E Fitch, Thomas McDowell, J J Abbey, William Hooker, Thomas Peet

Norwich—E H Eastwood, W P Dennison, Ghordis A Burdick

Otto—Alfred Merton, W P Baldwin

Sergeant—William E Gates, J H Tate

Smethport Boro—C L Douglass, Henry Herring, Frank Kerns

Wetmore—E Sarsanvre

ANDREW REILLY, } Jury Commis'rs.
O VOSBUR, }

Smethport, Pa. June 23, 1876.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOVAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 31, A. D. 1875, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Courts of Common Pleas, to the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of next, Feb., and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls rooms and remembrances, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 2, 1876, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Feb. 5, 1876.

Sheriff Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to me issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Feb. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the Borough of Smethport, County of M'Kean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: being square No. 8, in the general plan of said Borough; bounded on the north by North Street; east by Fulton Street; south by Green Street; and west by State Street, containing one and three-fifths acres, more or less. Two two-story houses, two out-houses, one barn house and young orchard.

ALSO—Square No. 5, in the said plan of said Borough, of Smethport, bounded on the north by North line of the Borough; east by Fulton Street; south by North Street; and west by State Street, containing four fifths of an acre, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of E. K. Train, at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Feb. 1, 1876.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Levari Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 28th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, P. M.

All that certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in M'Kean County, Pennsylvania, known as the "Lafayette Coal Lands," and bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 115, one hundred and fifteen of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette township, M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, surveyed to James Reed, and running thence east one hundred and ten perches; then e south along line of lot No. 117 one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighty perches; thence east ninety six perches and five tenths of a perch; thence north 1 ° 15' east one hundred and seventy five perches and seven tenths of a perch; thence along the east line of lot No. 116, one hundred and sixteen, north 1 ° 30' east one hundred and sixty nine perches and six tenths of a perch; thence north 1 ° 15' east one hundred and eighty eight perches and seven tenths of a perch; thence east one hundred and thirty eight perches and six tenths of a perch; thence south two hundred and eighteen rods or perches; thence east two hundred and eighteen perches; thence south five hundred and seventy eight perches; thence west five hundred and seventy eight perches; thence along the east line of lot No. 115, one hundred and fifteen aforesaid, north three hundred and thirty four perches and eight tenths of a perch to the place of beginning, containing sixteen hundred and one and 40 100 acres be the same more or less, it being part of lot No. 118, one hundred and eighteen of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Lafayette and Keating townships, M'Kean county, Pennsylvania and parts of Warrants No. 2217 (two thousand two hundred and forty eight) 2248 (two thousand two hundred and forty two) 2253 (two thousand two hundred and fifty three) and 2259 (two thousand two hundred and fifty nine)

ALSO all that other lot: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 115, one hundred and fifteen aforesaid, and running thence east one hundred and two perches; thence along lines of lot No. 116 (one hundred and sixteen) north one hundred and sixty five perches and eight tenths of a perch; and east one hundred and four perches; thence north 1 ° 15' east one hundred and eighty eight perches and seven tenths of a perch; thence west eight hundred and three perches and four tenths of a perch; thence along lines of lot No. 115 (one hundred and fifteen) south eighty perches and west fifty seven perches and three tenths of a perch; thence south one hundred and twenty one perches and nine tenths of a perch; thence west one hundred and two perches and seven tenths of a perch; thence south one hundred and twenty eight perches and five tenths of a perch; thence along the north line of lots Nos. 84, (eighty four) 113, (one hundred and thirteen) and 114, (one hundred and fourteen) south 88 ° 30' east; three hundred and one perches and eight tenths of a perch; hence along the east line of lot No 114 (one hundred and fourteen) south one hundred and sixty four perches and five tenths of a perch; thence along the south line of lots Nos. 114, (one hundred and fourteen) 113, (one hundred and thirteen) 84, (eighty four) 82, (eighty two) and 68 (sixty eight) west four hundred and fifty eight perches and seven tenths of a perch; hence along the east line of lot No 70 (seventy) south 2 ° west one hundred and sixty nine perches and seven tenths of a perch; thence south, twelve perches and five tenths of a perch; thence east seven hundred and six perches, thence along the west line of lot No. 115 (one hundred and fifteen) north three hundred and forty perches; thence along lines of lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen) north one hundred and sixty eight perches and one tenth of a perch, east one hundred and ten perches and one tenth of a perch; thence along the north line of lot No 119 (one hundred and fifteen) south 88 ° 30' east ninety perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty five hundred and seventy seven acres and eight tenths of an acre of land, be the same more or less, being the west part of lot 118 (one hundred and eighteen) of the Bingham Lands, Lafayette Township, and parts of Warrants Nos. 2249, (two thousand two hundred and forty six) 2247, (two thousand two hundred forty seven) 2253 (two thousand two hundred and fifty three) 2254 (two thousand two hundred and fifty four) 2257 and 2258.

ALSO—Another lot, Beginning at eighty perches east from the southwest corner of lot No. 118 (one hundred and eighteen) aforesaid, thence along the south line of said lot east three hundred and eighty perches; thence south three hundred and fifty six perches to a beech corner; thence N. 89 ° W. one hundred and eighty eight perches; thence north two hundred perches; thence N 89 ° W. one hundred and ninety two perches; thence north one hundred and forty three perches and five tenths of a perch to the place of beginning, containing fifteen hundred and ninety and sixtenths acres of land, more or less, being lot No. 122, in Lafayette, and part of Warrants Nos. 2248, 2246, with the allowance appertaining to said lands.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the Lafayette Coal Company at the suit of Theodosius F. Secor and S. R. Comstock, Trustees

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 1, 1876

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that certain piece parcel or tract of land situated in Keating township, County of M'Kean and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lot No. 20, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in said township, conveyed to Wallis Barrett on the east by lot No. 291, contracted to James Hussey; on the south by lot No. 24, conveyed to William Ripley; and on the west by lot No. 29, conveyed to Willis Barrett, aforesaid, containing fifty-two acres and five-tenths of a acre, more or less, it being lot No. 138 of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in Keating township aforesaid, and part of Warrant No. 2056.

ALSO—One other lot bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot No. 13, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in Keating, township, McKean County, conveyed to Ellas J. Cook; on the east by lot No. 317; on the south by lot No. 350; and on the west by lot No 50; and lot No. 18, conveyed to Oshea R. Bennett, containing sixty-six acres and three tenths of an acre, be the same more or less, it being lot No. 346, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in Keating township, aforesaid, and part of Warrant No. 2056.

ALSO—another lot bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lot No. 20, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in Keating township, McKean county, conveyed to Willis Barrett; on the east by lot No. 18, and conveyed to Oshea R. Bennett, and lot No. 50; on the south by lot No 24, conveyed to William Ripley; and on the west by lot No. 76, contracted to James Hussey; containing fifty two acres and five tenths of an acre, be the same more or less, it being lot No. 291, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in Keating township, aforesaid, and part of Warrant No 2056.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of James Hussey at the suit of the Bingham Trustees.

C. S KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Feb. 5, 1876.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in the Township of Liberty, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner standing on the south bank of the Allegany river one hundred and forty-two perches north, and fifty-nine perches west of the northeast corner of Patent No. 6220, and being the northeast corner of lot surveyed for Thomas Robbins, thence by line of said lot, south sixty perches to a soft maple tree and post corner, thence east ninety-two perches to a post corner; thence north fifty-three perches to a post corner on south bank of the Allegany river, thence up the bank of the said river several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and ninety-one perches, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO—All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Township of Eldred, County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Allegany river, being part of Warrant numbered 80, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech corner one hundred perches north of the southeast corner of Warrant No 80; thence south fifty perches to a hemlock; thence west three hundred and forty-three perches to a post; thence north fifty perches to stones, thence east three hundred and fifty three perches to the place of beginning, Containing one hundred and seven and two-tenths acres of land.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Alford & Johnson, at the suit of W. L. Chrisman.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Feb. 1, 1876.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of M'Kean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Feby. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

The following Real Estate situate in the Township of Bradford, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in the highway at the intersection of the roads leading from Marshburg to Bradford and from Bradford to Lafayette corners; thence west by line of said Marshburg road one hundred and ten rods to a post at northeast corner of lot No. 276; thence south ninety seven and a half rods to a beech at the northwest corner of lot No. 151; thence east eighty eight rods to a post in the highway in the north line of lot No. 151, thence northerly by west line of highway, one hundred and one rods to place of beginning, containing fifty two acres, being part of lot No. 149 in Warrant 2065 of the Allegany survey of lands in said Township. About thirty acres improved with one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, about thirty bearing apple trees, and a well of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Benjamin Jewett a the suit of School Directors of Bradford Township.

C S KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport Pa, Feb. 1, 1876

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcels of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in the Township of Liberty, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing at a post on the southeast corner of lot No. 293, and thence running northwardly one hundred and twenty six and four tenths rods, more or less, to a post corner; thence S south eighty-four rods, more or less, to a post corner; thence southwestwardly one hundred and twenty-six and four-tenths rods more or less to a post corner; thence north eighty-two and five tenths rods, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres and one hundred and two-tenths of an acre, more or less, being lot No. 305, of the allotment of Bingham Lands in Liberty Township and part of Warrant No. 3454. Two frame houses, one frame barn, and a number of fruit trees and about forty acres improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Zeph Barrows at the suit of M. A. Lillibridge.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Feb. 5, 1876.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lot No. 20, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in said township, conveyed to Wallis Barrett on the east by lot No. 291, contracted to James Hussey; on the south by lot No. 24, conveyed to William Ripley; and on the west by lot No. 29, conveyed to Willis Barrett, aforesaid, containing fifty-two acres and five-tenths of a acre, more or less, it being lot No. 138 of the allotment of Keating and Company's lands in said township aforesaid, and part of Warrant No. 2056.

ALSO—One other lot bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot No. 13, of the allotment of the Bingham Lands in Keating, township, McKean County, conveyed to Ellas J. Cook; on the east by lot No. 317; on the south by lot No. 350; and on the west by l

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints and Helps.

SNOW PUDDING.—Three tablespoonfuls of gelatine dissolved in a very small quantity of water; then add a quart of boiling water, cup of sugar, juice of three lemons, rind of one. Let it get quite cool, then beat three eggs to a stiff froth and stir in well with the gelatine, put in molds and freeze.

GOOD GRAHAM BREAD.—Take two quarts of nice graham flour, one-half cup molasses, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, and one teaspoonful of soda; dissolve the soda in water and wet the whole with cold water just enough for a stiff batter. Bake one hour in a moderate oven, and you will have a most delicious loaf of graham bread.

FRICASSEE OF COLD BEEF.—Cut away all skin, gristle, and fat. Cut the meat in thin, small slices. Have ready a sauce made of stock thickened with butter rolled in flour, seasoned with shred parsley and young onions, pepper and salt. Strain the sauce when it is well flavored, and just heat the meat in it, soaking by the side of the fire; add the yolk of an egg well beaten, and the juice of a lemon. Stir for a few minutes, but do not let it boil, or like all re-warmed things it will harden.

WARM SPREWN FISH.—Take three and one-half pounds of haddock, or the flank of halibut, place in a stewpan, with just enough water to cover it, then sprinkle well with ginger and a little salt, a thinly-sliced onion; stew it slowly, when done take it off the fire, add the sauce—five eggs well beaten, the juice of three lemons, a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley; these stirred together, and very gently thrown over the fish, shaking the pan a little while so doing, so that it mixes smoothly.

FARMER HOUSE ROLLS.—Two quarts of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one pint of scalded milk, half a cup of yeast, a scant half teacup of white sugar. Mix well flour, lard, and salt, when the milk is but lukewarm; then add the yeast and sugar. Make a deep hole in the flour, pour in the mixture, just covering it lightly with flour; let rise seven or eight hours; then mix as soft bread; roll out, cut round and lap over, put long a lump of butter between the lap Then let rolls rise in a pan previous to baking.

POTATO ONIONS.—Boil and mash some nice mealy potatoes; then with one or two well beaten eggs make them into a paste, work it well, dust it over with flour, and roll out. Take some nice ham or cold of mutton or lamb chops, carefully trim off the fat, pepper and salt them on both sides, cut the paste into shape, cover over like a puff, pinch the edges, and fry of a light brown; they look better if about an inch of the bone is left visible. Any kind of cold under done meat, minced and seasoned nicely, can be used instead of the chops; it is an excellent way of cooking cold meat.

Mice on Manure.

Some years ago, says a farmer, just at planting time, I found myself short of suitable land for a variety of seed melons, which I was obliged to grow, and leased ten acres of land upon which was growing a crop of rye. This I harrowed mellow, and planted to nutmeg melon. The occasional straws sticking up gave the field a ragged appearance for a time, but when the midsummer drought was upon us, and other fields sun-scorched, thus one looked as fresh and vigorous as could be, and in fruiting even exceeded the promise its appearance gave. The yield of seed was more than one-half larger than on similar land in good heart, but not green manured. I have practiced it ever since, and always with satisfaction, the results the last season being, on some fields, more striking than in any previous year. Its wonderful efficiency in promoting yield is due, I apprehend, not only to the available fertility it furnishes, but also to its mechanical effect on the soil, thus maintaining moisture through our worst droughts.

Shallow vs. Deep Planting.

Edward Bennett, of Rabley nursery, Horts, England, says that more failures occur through deep planting than from any other cause, and yet it is far wiser to err on the right side and plant too shallow than too deep, for in the former case the plant can assist itself; in the latter it is helpless. The roots of plants, as well as the part above ground, want air and warmth, and, if properly accommodated, will soon adapt themselves to the place in which they are to grow. If the surface soil be naturally dry, the roots will run down after moisture, and if it be wet they will spread near the top, but in no case can a tree or plant, except such as strike root at every joint, flourish if the collar be much lower than the surface. In planting small trees or shrubs, over which the wand has no power, there is no excuse for deep planting, not even the plea of saving trouble, yet we often meet with even small shrubs planted far too deep.

The Freedman's Bank.

The former president of the Freedman's savings bank was before the special United States House investigation committee, and testified at length in full confirmation of all that has been heretofore developed of the demoralization and fraudulent practices of that institution. He testified that the trustees were men who paid little or no attention to the business of the bank, that money was loaned on worthless securities and collaterals, that depositors' accounts, though it was a savings institution, were overdrawn, that the investments of the deposits were made in improper quarters, and that in a word no one seemed to run the bank but the clerks behind the counter. Most of the funds were virtually embezzled on collaterals known to most every one to be valueless. Some of the property had been recovered by the commissioners appointed by Congress to investigate the bank, and one or two dividends to poor and swindled depositors would probably be paid.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

A bill to pay the Alabama claims allowed provisions to Jan. 23d, was passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss. Laid on the table.

Appropriate autographic remarks on the death of Senator Ferry of Connecticut were made by Mr. Eaton of Connecticut, Sargent of California, Bayard of Delaware, Hoar of Massachusetts, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Thurman of Ohio, Wadleigh of New Hampshire, and Eggleston of Connecticut, and, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

During the discussion on the Centennial Appropriation bill, Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, said he believed that Congress had the right to appropriate money for the Centennial exposition, but thought the million and a half would not be sufficient to make the exhibition successful, and Congress would be called upon for another million and a half, or possibly two or three millions. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment requiring the Centennial commissioners and board of finance to file with the secretary of the treasury the acceptance of the provisions of the bill before receiving the money.

Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered the following as a substitute for the bill: That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the fourth day of July in such numbers and manner as may be most convenient, to their respective cities, towns, and villages, neighborhoods, or wherever they may be, publicly to testify their joy at the one hundredth return of that auspicious day, by such public prayers and such religious exercises and ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion and sanctioned by their own conscience.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was rejected by a rising vote, 12 to 31. Mr. McCreery's substitute was rejected, 12 to 45.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the preamble. Rejected, 28 to 24.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

This was a most important bill in the interests of the bondholders of the road, who have sole of the bondholders of the road, who have sole of the bondholders of the road, who have invested $30,000,000 in it. Mr. Kelly, of Oregon, said, in advocating the passage of the bill that all persons who should be encouraged were those who had invested their money in good faith to complete the road. If the time should be extended, the work would be pushed forward next summer."

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 35; nays, 18.

The Chair announced Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, of California, and Thurman, of Ohio, as the conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 District of Columbia bonds.

The Centennial Appropriation bill passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 33. It had previously passed the House, and the bill appropriates $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial, the money to be repaid the government out of any earnings

HOUSE.

When a bill granting a pension to Wm. P. Duncan of Tennessee was reached, Mr Tobell (Dem.), of Virginia, informed the House that Duncan had been a Confederate soldier before he became a Federal soldier, and a serious discussion arose, considerable personal feeling being indulged in by members. The bill passed.

By a vote of ninety-six yeas to 149 nays the House refused to suspend the rules to take up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the constitutional authority of Congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, does not invalidate the authority to issue the paper of the circulating medium as money, and, in the judgment of the House, the Constitution nowhere confers on Congress the power to issue, in time of peace, the promises or obligations of the government as a legal tender in payment of debts.

Resolved, That any legislation touching the legal-tender currency of the government should keep clear in view the resumption of specie payment, and should tend to enhance the value of that currency, for the resumption of which the faith of the United States has been pledged to its citizens.

Mr Buckner (Dem.) of Missouri, from the judiciary committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 bonds of the District of Columbia, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in, and that they be referred to a conference committee. He made that motion, and it was agreed to.

Resolutions were adopted to inquire into the connection of the United States minister at the court of St. James with the directory of the so-called Emma mine, and with the prosecution of the Machado claim, to inquire into the cost of the New York post-office, and into the printing of bonds and notes by the United States government.

The bill repealing the Bankruptcy act was passed—yeas, 178, nays, 53 after the passage it was discovered that there was an error in its recital, the date of the original law being given as the second instead of the twenty-first of March. This mistake Mr. Lynde asked unanimous consent to have corrected, but Mr Hasmon (Rep.), of Iowa, objected, saying that the bill placed the whole creditor class of the community in the power of the debtor class. The bill therefore goes to the Senate with that imperfection in it.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Phelps of Connecticut, Sealys of Massachusetts, and Garfield of Ohio. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the fact that Mr. Garfield, in lieu of any remarks of his own, read a speech which had been prepared on the subject by Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, himself since dead.

Tramps in New Jersey.

In the New Jersey House a bill was introduced relative to tramps. It provides that the following described persons shall be declared "tramps":

Any persons who shall come from without the State, not having a legal settlement where found, and who live idly and without employment and refuse to work for the usual and common wages, or who shall go from door to door or place themselves in the streets to beg or solicit alms, and can give no reasonable account of themselves—such persons may be arrested by any constable or police officer upon notice from any citizen or on his own view, and convey them before a justice of the peace or other committing magistrate of the peace where the tramps are found, and upon conviction they shall be committed to labor on the streets, roads or highways, upon the county farm or in any house of correction, poorhouse or common jail for a period not exceeding six months. When suitable labor cannot be found for the convicted person, he or she shall be bound out to the service of any person or corporation for the term of their original conviction. Any tramp who shall apply to any overseer of the poor or like officer, stating that he is destitute of returning to his lawful place of abode of returning to his lawful place of settlement, and has not the means to do so, such overseer may employ or let out such tramp at such wages as shall seem just, until he shall have earned a sufficient sum to carry him home. The overseer of the poor shall cause such person to be returned to his home at an expense not exceeding $30. The overseer may discharge tramps at his discretion, provided they give security that they will not become a public charge within one year after they leave. Suitable buildings shall be erected for the accommodation of tramps by the freeholders in each county. All tramps are hereby required to work not less than six hours each day.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items From Home and Abroad.

An explosion of fire-damp took place in the Jabin colliery, near St. Etienne, Belgium. The men were at work in the pit at the time to the number of 300. Of these only twenty-six have been taken out, two of whom were dead. The earth fell in, in immense masses. Consternation prevailed throughout the district.....The Rev. Alexander H Mackonochie and about one hundred leading ritualists of England disclaim any dealings with the Papacy .... Henry C. Bowen, in a letter to the examining committee of Plymouth church, charged Mr. Beecher with adultery and perjury. He said Mr. Beecher had dishonored several homes, but refused to give his sources of information ..... A Rome special says that despite the numerous denials, Cardinal Antonelli, the chief adviser of the Pope, is seriously ill. .....At the last revival meeting held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Philadelphia, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and $25,000 were realized.

A fearful panic occurred at Robinson Opera House, Cincinnati, caused by a false alarm of fire. The house was filled with parents of children from the public schools, who were performing in an allegorical piece. Ten people were killed, and many more injured .....One hundred and fifty-six lives were lost at the Jabin (Belgium) colliery explosion.....Jefferson Davis wrote a long letter, replying to Mr. Blaine, disclaiming that cruelties to prisoners were authorized by him, deprecating the obstacles opposed to the progress of reconciliation, intimating that he does not desire amnesty for himself, and charging impostors and barbarity upon the Federal authorities .. Landis, who shot Carruth, the Vineland (N J) editor, was acquitted of murder on a verdict of insanity..... In a gale, recently, a small boat thirty feet long, by seven wide, was driven from the harbor at Waretown, N. J., to the middle of Barnegat bay, and upset, and all on board were lost. The company of the boat were Richard Mott, his three sons, and a young man who was with them, name unknown.. .. An eight-year-old son of Professor White, of Bowdoin College, Maine, while coasting ran his sled across a railroad track, and was struck by an incoming train. The head was severed from the body.

A place called Custer City has been founded in the Black Hills, and already there are forty houses, and sixty more are being put up

The infinitory meeting held by Moody and Sankey in New York was attended by 12,000 people, and there were at least 5,000 more who were unable to gain admittance The United States Senate has passed the bill to pay Alabama claims awards thus far made

The Basques and Navarrese deputies are credited with having informed Don Carlos that he need not expect any further aid from them. .....Samuel Boyd, deputy United States marshal, was shot and killed by H. M. Clarke, one of the editors of the Brownsville (Tex.) *Democrat*, in a quarrel which grew out of a political discussion The New Jersey legislature has passed a bill for the further appropriation of $10,000 for the Centennial —making $120,000 in all.

A fire in New York city destroyed the principal portion of the block bounded by Broadway, Crosby, Grand and Howard streets, comprising some of the finest mercantile buildings in the city, and occupied by numerous importers and jobbers, the more prominent of whom were Lesher, Whitman & Co., and Cadin, Brandtrett & Co Three firemen were killed and several injured by falling walls The losses aggregated nearly $3,000,000, on which there was an insurance of about $2,000,000 The Continental Hotel was also completely destroyed . Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, was married in Washington to Miss Lillie Logerhed, lately clerk in the Treasury department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsman. The groom is sixty four and the bride nineteen The Minnesota legislature refused to make a $35,000 Centennial appropriation.... John Rankin, Democrat, was elected mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., by sixteen majority Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person, the Lord Chancellor read her speech, which was pacific and congratulatory

On and after April first the rate of letter postage between Japan and this country will be five cents, and two cents for newspapers not weighing over two ounces ...The Anglo-Egyptian bank has contracted to advance $10,000,000 to Egypt on the security of her crops, and a loan of $70,000,000 to meet the Egyptian floating debt and other charges.

In the Reichstag Prince Bismarck asserted that Germany was satisfied with what she possessed, and had no wish for conquest .

In a twenty-four-hour walking match in London, between Weston, the American, and Perkins, the English champion, the Englishman gave out on the sixty-fifth mile, while Weston remained comparatively fresh.....Mr. Bowen has been summoned by the examining committee of Plymouth church to produce the evidence of his charges..... An express train has been arranged between Boston and Philadelphia leaving the former city at nine A. M., and arriving at the latter place at nine P. M.

J. B Silman, county treasurer, has absconded from Wooster, Ohio, leaving a deficit in his accounts of $30,000..... Hon. Beverly Johnson, while at Gov. Carroll's house at Annapolis, Md., dining with some prominent officials, rose from the table and went to another room for his usual after-dinner nap Shortly after a servant found him dead in the yard. It is supposed Mr. Johnson, whose sight was poor, went into the grounds for fresh air, and stepping on a piece of loose coal, was thrown down, his head striking the projecting land of the house, and fracturing his skull. Mr. Johnson was nearly eighty years of age..... The Bank of Commerce, at New London, Conn., was robbed of $21,500 by parties who succeeded in opening all three combinations. They left $200,000 worth of bonds, but whether accidentally or through fear of identification is unknown ..... Mr Bowen wished to lay the proof of the charges against Mr. Beecher before three prominent Congregationalists, but the Plymouth committee would not consent .Three young children of Andrew Bates, a mechanic, were drowned in Lake Whitney, near New Haven, Conn., by breaking through the ice. Their mother also broke through, but was rescued.

Beans in Punctured Wounds.

A physician in Lynn, Mass., having been asked his experience in the treatment of punctured wounds, thus gives it: More than thirty years ago, when the writer was a little lad, I was upon a load of hay, fork in hand, when the horses gave a sudden start. I made a violent effort to prevent falling off the load, and in so doing drove the tine of the fork into the top of my foot. The boot at the instep was cut open, so the foot received the whole force of the blow. It was a bad wound. My father feared I would be a cripple. One of the laborers was a backwoodsman, a sort of botanic doctor, who agreed to cure me that day, and related the following as a comforter: "Last year I saw a man fall from a load of hay, fork in hand. The handle of the fork stuck in the ground, and one tine through the man's thigh, suspending him from the ground. He was taken off the fork, carried to the house, and a common white bean split open and the flat side of each bean bound dry upon either wound. The man could walk next day, and in one week was again at work in the field."

I was placed in bed, a bean split open, and one half bound dry upon the wound. For an hour I was wild with pain (I was actually crazy), but finally went to sleep, and, after two hours of sleep, awoke with the foot well. The mess of pottage under my care are as follows: Miss —— was running across the garden, in the spring, when she stepped upon a garden (iron-toothed) rake which had been housed under the snow, running one tooth through her shoe and great toe, splitting the nail both ways. It was removed, the wound washed and the half of a bean bound upon the top and bottom of the toe, and she kept about her work every day, though all her friends were sure she would have the lockjaw. M. stuck a rusty nail into the bottom of his foot. Two hours later I saw him, with his foot very painful, top of the foot badly swollen, and he was having frequent chills. I gave him some remedy, cannot tell now what, and applied the split bean. For several hours he was almost wild with pain, but he went about his business three miles from home next day and had no more trouble.

A United States Senator's Marriage.

The gossip at Washington was over the marriage of Senator Christianey, of Michigan, to Miss Lillie Lugenbeel, of the bureau of engraving and printing, Treasury department. The marriage took place at No. 310 Indiana avenue, where the senator and his wife had rooms, and was a very quiet affair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and witnessed by but very few persons. Senator Ferry, who was the only senator present, officiated as groomsman. After the wedding the couple took the cars for New York. The senator, who has now reached the age of sixty-four, lost his wife about nine months ago. He is the father of six children. His bride is a blone, is quite pretty, and is about twenty years of age. It is understood that the courtship was quite brief, lasting but a few weeks. When the name of Mr. Christianey was read in calling the roll of the Senate the same day, Mr. Perry, president *pro tem.*, said, with a sly twinkle: "I desire to state that my colleague is paired," a remark which created general laughter all over the chamber.

There is a man in New Hampshire who sends fourteen of his children to the same school. The rest are too small to go.

Facts are Stubborn Things.

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease, down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and his first salutation is: How are you? or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is: "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True, but that cold is really a mild form of catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell is impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of catarrh, in fact, it will cure the worst form of catarrh, in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has ever been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not reach the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.—*Com.*

American Book Exchange.

The opportunity of exchanging books one has and no longer needs, for others, new and old, is a convenience and a measure of economy that will be appreciated by thousands. The American Book Exchange, 109 Fulton street, New York, has been established to meet this want. The *Book Exchange Monthly*, 25 cents a year, explains method and terms, and gives list of books.—*Com.*

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.—*Com.*

CHROMOS.—The Continental Chromo Co. No. 37 Nassau St., New York, have an immense assortment of chromos, which are well worthy the attention of dealers or others who are in want of pictures for home adornment, at the lowest rates. Write to them.—*Com.*

COL. G. W. ALEXANDER, publisher of *The Washington Gazette*, has been offered $1,000 for the original copy of the letter written by Mr. Jefferson Davis to the Hon. James Lyons, which appeared in *The Gazette* of the sixth inst.—*Com*

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.

Every moment of delay makes your case more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these certificates will show, but alone has cured many, as these certificates will show, but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

The Indians.

Professor Seelye has been studying the United States Indian problem, and finds that each Indian costs the government about $2,000 a year to keep him alive, but that it would bankrupt the country to attempt to kill them off, for that seems to cost about $1,600,000 for every Indian. It only costs $2.50 a day to board them in Washington, so that it looks almost as if it would be economical to bring them all there.

A young man, who was asked why he did not marry, promptly replied: "My dear sir, I've been salesman in a dry goods store for ten years."

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, dandruff and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10 @	10½
Common to Good Texans	08½@	09½
Milch Cows	55 00 @	70 00
Sheep	05½@	06½
Hogs—Live	08½@	08¾
Dressed	08½@	07½
Sheep	— @	15
Lambs	13 @	15
Cotton—Middling	5 30 @	5 60
Flour—Extra Western	5 25 @	5 75
State Extra	1 00 @	1 30
Wheat—Red Western	1 02 @	1 03
No. 2 Spring	1 02 @	1 05
Rye—State	90 @	90
Barley—State	1 20 @	1 30
Barley—Malt	47 @	48½
Oats—Mixed Western	54½@	55½
Corn—Mixed Western	60 @	1 16
Hay, per cwt	70 @	1 11
Straw, per cwt	60 @	08
Hops '75—'12 @19 olds	04 @	21
Pork—Mess	21 87½@	21 87½
Lard	12½@	12¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00 @	32 00
No. 2, new	13 00 @	17 00
No. 3, new	4 50 @	5 75
Dry Cod, per cwt	23 @	25
Herring, Scaled, per box	22 @	25
Petroleum—Crude	08¾@08¾	Refined, 14½
Wool—California Fleece	30 @	34
Texas "	20 @	33
Australian "	45 @	60
Butter—State	20 @	35
Western Dairy	22 @	28
Western Yellow	18 @	20
Western Ordinary	15 @	18
Pennsylvania Fine	23 @	30
Cheese—State Factory	07½@	13½
State Skimmed	04 @	07
Western	05½@	12
Eggs—State	18 @	18

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 57 @	1 57½
Rye—State	91 @	93
Corn—Mixed	58 @	64
Barley—State	84 @	84
Oats—State	38 @	40

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 00 @	6 60
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 30 @	1 30
Corn—Mixed	50 @	51
Oats	37 @	38
Rye	80 @	80
Barley	72 @	78

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra	5 75 @	5 75
Wheat—Western Winter Red	1 40 @	1 40
Rye	78 @	79
Corn—Yellow	55 @	60
Oats—Mixed	45 @	46
Petroleum	08¼@	08¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04 @	07½
Sheep	03½@	06
Hogs—Dressed	11 @	12
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @	6 87½
Wheat—Red Western	1 04 @	1 04
Rye	84 @	84
Corn—Yellow	57 @	58
Mixed	56 @	56
Oats—Mixed	43 @	43¾
Petroleum—Crude	11¼@11¼	Refined, 14¼

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00 @	9 50
Sheep	2 00 @	6 50
Lambs	— @	—

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

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